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A FAMILY PAPER.

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE is the best family paper in East Tennessee, and equal to any in the South. It has a vast amount of reading matter, made up of the choicest selections from our DAILY. The farmer will find in it all that is important and useful in the agricultural and horticultural papers. For the home circle, it contains short stories, anecdotes, poetry, gossip, religious and educational intelligence. We carefully abstain from anything in our columns that could prove offensive to the most fastidious. Our desire is to publish a paper which a man may read and then not be ashamed to have his family read. It is a large, eight page sheet, fifty-two numbers in the year, for the low price of two dollars to single subscribers. It will be furnished to clubs of ten at \$1.75 per copy; clubs of twenty \$1.50 per copy. Send on your clubs.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN GENERAL.

A Russian commander is reported once to have said during a campaign that he counted largely on the assistance he desired from Generals January and February. And during the Crimean war, a witty French paper represented the Emperor as holding friendly consultations with a gigantic figure, snow-covered with white icicles hanging from beard and head, whom the Russian sovereign addressed as General Winter. This grim old warrior has been more than once a fearful power on the side of the Muscovites. It was mainly his strategy that strewed the bones of Napoleon's brave legions from the ashes of Moscow to the border. It was he that, at almost the most southern part of all Russia, caused such distress and suffering among the troops of the allies before Sevastopol.

It seems not unlikely that Russia in her present movement has had in view not only the terrible conflict which would prevent two of her powerful neighbors from interfering, but the approach of the season in which Russian soil has proved so often a grave to invading armies.

OUR LEGISLATURE.

In a few days, that body of men, known as the Tennessee Legislature, will assemble at Nashville. By their extreme partisanship, and absolute want of common sense, they have already provided themselves a name in history, which is not by any means enviable. They have had two long sessions already, and everything they have done, looking to the general welfare of the State, might have been accomplished in one week. They have seemed to be animated by no higher feeling than to undo what their Republican predecessors had done, without reference to what it was, and we can scarcely understand, whether they are more distinguished for their malignity, or their imbecility. The election is now past, and none of them being accountable to their constituents, we expect to see them carry on things with a high hand. Their own party is disgusted with their acts, and already the more respectable Democratic journals are urging a short session. We imagine, that prudent men in the party will feel a sense of relief, when they have adjourned *sine die*. Good men of all parties will feel that the State is rid of a nuisance.

ENGLAND'S POWER.

We once heard England called the "giant of nations," able to annoy and sting, but unable to seriously wound any adversary. There is some force in the comparison, though it is rather an unjust one to Britain. Her naval superiority would enable her at once to sting badly almost any power with whom she might go to war. Only France and the United States could approach to a rivalry with her on the seas. Our own country is the only one that has successfully disputed her right to "rule the waves." Austria, Prussia, or Russia, would in the event of war, soon find their every port closed with an iron blockade, and every city within reach of a shell from shipboard would become an unpleasant place of residence. Yet the nation whose drum-beat follows the course of the sun around the earth, can do more than sting her adversaries.

In the event of a contest with any of the first-class powers of Continental Europe, at the present day England could hardly hope for very great, or substantial success beyond the coast.

To reduce a seaport to ruins is one thing. It is quite another to land troops, and material and successfully prosecute a war in the heart of a hostile territory.

John Bull had best take a lesson from the recent sad fate of his old enemy, and act on the motto of President Grant.

DEMOCRATS BECOMING MAGNANIMOUS.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says the Radicals of the North wish to keep the negro in a state of ignorance, because this enables them to handle him. That journal has been for some time past, exhibiting an intense desire to discuss the negro question, and the foregoing is a specimen of the way it does it. We cannot imagine a more preposterous, and utterly false proposition. We believe reasonable men, who have paid any attention at all to public affairs within the past five years, cannot fail to see, and must admit, that the colored people have made rapid progress in acquiring knowledge. We know this is so in our community, and it is so throughout the South generally. Those who have taken it upon themselves to educate the children of colored parents, have met with trouble on more than one occasion, from ardent Democrats, who were opposed to it. This opposition has cropped out in various instances. Burning "nigger school-houses" and flogging "nigger school teachers," has been a favorite Democratic pastime.

But, if Republicans were guilty of keeping the colored people in ignorance, it would only be following the policy that the Democratic party has pursued toward the masses of the white race for years. The leaders of that party, well knowing that ignorance is necessary to their success, have, from time immemorial, opposed every measure calculated to diffuse general knowledge among the people. No one but a Democratic editor would have the impudence to make such a charge as the above, in the face of such a state of facts.

But the *Courier-Journal* has grown very gracious toward the colored man now. It favors the repeal, by the Legislature of Kentucky, of all laws prohibiting colored persons from becoming witnesses before Courts of Justice in that State. How very magnanimous—after the 15th Amendment has been ratified, and the Federal Courts are directed to take cognizance of cases affecting the rights of colored men, where State Courts refuse. The *Courier-Journal* adds:

No one proposes to deprive him of his civil rights, ill-advised as they were when conferred on him, and dangerous to their exercise in his present ignorant state.

What magnanimity again! It must be consoling to the colored man to be told by such high Democratic authority as the *Courier-Journal*, that notwithstanding his civil rights were conferred at an ill-advised time, and though it is dangerous for him in his present ignorant state to exercise them, yet no one proposes to deprive him of them. At this display of magnanimity, and owing to the condescension of the *Courier-Journal* in making it, it is now, no doubt, expected that colored men will leave off their Republican principles, and go on *en masse* for the high-toned, economical, and ever magnanimous Democracy.

A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION.

In 1867, Col. W. F. Gleason commenced the erection of a blast-furnace in Greene county—twelve miles from Greenville. In 1868 a company was formed and a charter obtained under the name and style of the Greene County Iron Company, with a capital of \$100,000, all of which was expended before any iron was made.

At that time, land in the vicinity of the furnace could be bought for 25 cents per acre, and no purchaser at that price. Farmers in the neighborhood took their butter, eggs, chickens, potatoes, &c., to Greenville, where they were sold for an inadequate price.

Now, land in that vicinity is worth \$5 per acre—more than five times its value in 1867. Farmers, instead of taking their produce to Greenville, take it to the furnace and dispose of it to the miners and others employed there, at a higher price than they can get for it in Greenville. This, of course, stimulates them to greater energy in producing provisions, and thus in addition to producing higher prices, they produce larger quantities.

This is one of the results of protection to home industry. But for the protection afforded, this furnace would in all probability, have never put in operation. And what applies to this will apply to numbers of others. What a disaster would it be to the people of Roane county, yes, to the people of East Tennessee, were the Rockwood Works to suspend? Ask the people of Washington county the value of the Embree Works to that locality. These things cannot be over-estimated.

The Greene County Company produces now about ten tons per day of hot-blast pig-iron. Instead of the wealth of that county being left entombed in old mother earth as it has been for ages past, these gentlemen are digging it out and putting it to practical use. They, and others, all over East Tennessee will continue to do so, for Government will only keep up its liberal course for their protection. We will not only have blast-furnaces in every valley and mountain gorge, but our streams of water will be driving busy machinery, and the smoke will ascend from thousand rolling mills and machine shops, all of which will conspire to make us the wealthiest and most prosperous people in the world.

We beg of East Tennesseans to look at this matter when they hear free traders talk about the beauties of their system of political economy. Are you ready to endorse a policy that will certainly crush out these manufactures? You are not.

TRYING TO CREATE PREJUDICE.

The method adopted to break down the policy of protection to home industry, is to create prejudice against it, before the people have had time to properly consider it. There is a principle within the human heart which makes a man look with envy on the success of his neighbor. This we say is human nature, and it is this principle that free traders would seize hold of, to prejudice the people of the West against a protective tariff. They point to New England and other manufacturing States, that have grown wealthy and populous by their manufactures, and hold them up as examples of favoritism on the part of the Government. We are told that the policy of the protectionists is to discriminate in behalf of these States and against the great grain-growing States of the South and West.

This at first view, is well calculated to create prejudice in the minds of the people. But when we come to look at the matter more closely, we can see that there is really no discrimination in the case, for there are no privileges granted any class which are not open alike to the people of East Tennessee and the people of Massachusetts. A tariff that operates in favor of the iron-manufacturer of Pennsylvania, will operate favorably for the iron manufacturer of East Tennessee. A tariff that protects the wool-grower in one portion of the Union, will just as thoroughly protect him in another, and because our climate and soil is adapted to raising sheep, while at the North it may be too cold, or at the South too warm to successfully engage in that occupation, is that any reason why we are to be turned over to the tender mercies of foreign producers?

We alluded yesterday morning to the practical effect of the protective system in our midst, citing our own manufactures. Now, we turn them over to the competition of the manufactures of England, where laborers are paid one-third what is paid our laborers, merely because New York city cannot produce iron, but is engaged in importing goods from foreign countries?

The men who attempt to show that New England and Pennsylvania have been shaping the legislation of the country, and that all other sections have been ignored, know very well the falsity of their assumptions; but, as we said before, they seize hold of this weakness in human nature, that too often complies at another's success, for the purpose of accomplishing their ends. They do not look to the prosperity of our country for their reward, but will be satisfied with the commendation of European capitalists.

After all, as long as we have such a burden as our present large public debt, we must have a tariff which will be sufficiently large to give all the protection desired, or else we must make up our minds to its repudiation—that is, if we raise revenue by a tariff, instead of internal taxation. We believe that the American people will be slow to repudiate a policy which has resulted so well for our material interests, merely to gratify a few men who are working for the benefit of foreign capitalists.

THE McGARRAHAN CLAIM.

General Butler has written a letter that sheds additional light upon the McGarrahan claim, which has occupied so large a share of public attention for a few weeks past. Gen. Butler's knowledge of the matter is derived from having heard the subject argued by both sides before the Judiciary Committee of the House. After hearing all the testimony and arguments in the case, he comes to the conclusion that the title was still in the United States. There has been spent from time to time, embracing a period of several years, a quarter of a million of the people's money to determine the question whether or not the United States has the title to the lands in question, which lands are worth many millions. The opinion seems to prevail that this has only been a contest between the New Idria Mining Company, consisting of four men, and McGarrahan, and the people have not been able to see how such a controversy should arise between the President and the Secretary of the Interior, upon what seemed to be merely a private matter. Gen. Butler's letter, however, sheds new light on the question. Where the United States has property at stake of such immense value, the President only does his duty by holding the title in abeyance until the question is decided before the proper tribunal. If neither McGarrahan nor the New Idria Company have any title to the lands, which is Gen. Butler's opinion, President Grant deserves the thanks of the whole country, for preventing the issue of a patent by which we would have lost public property worth millions.

The London *Times* says the Clarendon-Johnson treaty was as full a concession as any nation could demand. The United States can only demand full satisfaction for the injuries sustained by the pirate Alabama, fitted up by England, when a terrible civil war was progressing, for the purpose of aiding the enemies of the Government. When England yields to this demand, the United States will be satisfied. Our own honor, and the rights of individuals who sustained heavy losses by the depredations of the Alabama, will permit us to demand nothing less.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

An old and respected citizen of our city spoke a few days since, with much feeling, upon the tendency of our youth to frequent haunts of vice and iniquity. We concurred with him, that there was a fearful tendency that way in our town, and inquired what, in addition to the ordinary means already used to restrain vice and encourage virtue, could be inaugurated to effect a remedy. He being a man of almost three-score years and ten, and having had opportunities for observation, we were interested in his remarks and had confidence in his suggestions.

He suggested that, in addition to the ordinary means—the churches, schools, &c.—that a public library would have a strong influence for good. If some pleasant room could be provided, (let it be furnished in a pleasant and comfortable manner) and filled with good books, young men who go to haunts of vice for amusement and pastime might be induced to spend their time in reading.

We believe this so. While these places to where the young are tempted, and where they get their first evil impressions, are rendered as attractive as possible, we have nothing in the shape of a public library or reading-room, to which a young gentleman or young lady may go and spend a social hour, in converse with the authors of our standard publications. No city is complete without such an institution, and if fathers would only look at the matter as does our old friend, we would soon have the largest public library of any city in the South. If they could see that by spending one, two or five hundred dollars, they were providing a safe restraint against their sons' going into the paths of iniquity, they would give it most willingly.

REDUCING TAXES.

It has always been the policy of the Republican party, to reduce taxes, just as much as could be done in safety to the public credit. While the patriotism of the people has resigned them to high taxes, and while they have regarded them as a necessary consequence of the late Democratic war, they at the same time anxiously await the arrival of the period, when they can be in some measure, relieved from the heavy burden. Any movement looking to this end is popular among all classes, except, perhaps, a few discontented politicians, who look with a jealous eye upon everything a Republican Administration may do for the general relief of the country. They would rather see the people burdened with high taxes for the next century, than to see relief afforded by a political party opposed to them.

This was the spirit that prompted the Democratic members to oppose the act passed at the last session of Congress, which reduced the internal revenue about \$80,000,000. Notwithstanding their newspapers, from the *World* down to the most insignificant little Democratic sheet in all the land, were holding up the Republican party, as a party of high taxes, when it came to the rub, these Democratic Congressmen, almost in a body, walked up and voted against it.

But notwithstanding their opposition, the measure passed, and taxes were reduced in such a way as to make it very perceptible to the people, especially in our section of the country. The policy of the Republican party is to reduce taxation, and they will steadily pursue it. Of course it must be done gradually. It must be done with an eye to the public credit. Notwithstanding the heavy reduction at the last session of Congress, we believe that experience will show, that it can be done to a still greater extent. We have no doubt it will be done. It is not wise in the people of the present generation, to attempt to pay off our enormous public debt. Let us leave a portion of it as a legacy to those who are to come after us. We can afford to reduce taxes still more. We can afford to modify the tariff so as to bring in articles of necessary consumption, which we cannot produce at home, at a lower rate than at present. All this a Republican Congress will do, whenever it is practicable. This they have done, in the face of the opposition from Democracy.

Some men talk about the mission of the Republican party being ended. This is nonsense. The Republican party had a glorious mission to perform—that of saving the country from secession and disunion. This has been done, but it is a part also of the mission of that party, to resuscitate the country from the effects of the war. The mission of the party now, is to save the people from the burden of high taxes and the disgrace of repudiating in any form, the liabilities necessarily incurred in putting down the rebellion. The first part of her mission has been gloriously accomplished. The country has well recovered from the effects of the Democratic war. The other part of the party's mission is being accomplished.

A GREAT deal is said about the Chicago *Republican* and its third party movement. The influence of that journal was felt in the late election, when Long John Wentworth ran as an independent Republican candidate for Congress, backed up by the *Republican*. The result was Long John's defeat, and the election of a Republican and Protectionist. That is what that journal can accomplish for the "Revenue Reformers" at home.

IMMIGRATION.

There has never been a time in the history of our State, when the tide of emigration from the North and East was turned to East Tennessee, than at the present. Hundreds of letters are received in Knoxville every week, making inquiries about real estate in various portions of East Tennessee. We are glad this is so. Our fine climate, rich soil and splendid mountain scenery, render this one of the most delightful spots on the continent. Nature has done all for us that could be desired. We couldn't expect more. But while nature has done so much for us, we have failed to do much for ourselves. There are a number of causes which operate against us receiving large accessions to our population. The absence of free schools is one of the greatest. There is something like disregard for one's offspring, to take them from a locality where they enjoy facilities for education, to where they are deprived of such facilities. Men who have enjoyed such privileges feel their absence more keenly than we who have never had them. If we only had free schools, they would flock to our State by thousands.

If when these gentlemen who are receiving communications on the subject, could answer that in addition to our climate, soil, minerals, &c., we had good schools for all, good churches, good roads, and that they would be welcomed by us with open arms, to fully enjoy all these things, just as fully as if they were natives "and to the manner born," who does not know that every train that arrives would be crowded with immigrants until our population would increase four-fold in the next ten years?

DEMOCRATS WAKING UP.

We are glad to see signs of returning reason in the ranks of Democracy on the subject of free schools. The Nashville *Banner* has had a number of capital articles on the subject. The Williamson *Journal*, published at Franklin, copies an editorial from the *Chronicle*, in which we contrasted the schools of to-day with those under a Republican Administration, and adds the following:

We are loth to acknowledge that there is any justice in the foregoing article from the *Chronicle*, but such is the fact. In Williamson county as well as in East Tennessee, the common schools are such as should bring the blush of shame to our cheeks. The intelligence of the country has not sufficient fostering care. We are too negligent of the education of the youth of our country. We are too slow in adopting such measures as will facilitate and promote the educational interests of those whom adverse fortune or some other cause has placed in a condition which prevents them from enjoying the same benefits of education which the wealthy enjoy. We know that this is not caused by the accession of Democracy to power in Tennessee; but we should no longer give to our enemies an opportunity to reproach us on account of duties neglected.

If this state of affairs has not been brought about by the "accession of Democracy to power in Tennessee," we shall expect the party to take steps to show otherwise. If Democracy will only furnish us with a good free school law, we will put that down to their credit. We want free schools, and trust that Democracy will give heed to the sound advice of the *Journal*, and no longer give us an opportunity to reproach the party on account of the neglect of so important a duty as this.

TOO BAD!

It is too bad, after having one's high aspirations nipped in the bud, as in the case of James White, of the 1st Congressional District, to have a friend of the same political faith and order, lacerate the old sore, just beginning to heal. The Bristol *News* after hinting that James is not the "representative of sobriety and pecuniary responsibility," that his political record is not sound; that he was unsatisfactory to the people in that he "welcomed Stoneman and Gillem on their burning expeditions" as a Union man, and a year after as a scalawag pleading for the disfranchisement of rebels, closes with the following advice:

Now let Mr. White stop aside, and two years hence we propose to show him that times have so far improved the standard by which our public representatives are tried that he must pass entirely from view. Exit White.

We suppose this grates harshly upon the feelings of "James," coming as it does from his own party. If some rascally Radical editor had penned it, it could have been borne, but to be stabbed by a political friend is hard, indeed. Exit James!

RECOGNIZING MORAL WORTH.

During the late war, three guerillas were executed by Gen. Burbridge, at Frankfort, Ky., in retaliation for the murder of Union men. Last Saturday, the bodies of these exemplary gentlemen who gave their lives as a sacrifice to their love of plunder and bloodshed, were exhumed and re-interred in the State Cemetery with all the pomp and circumstance of war. Two companies of state militia from Lexington, another from Frankfort, and the students of the Kentucky Military Institute did the honors of the occasion. One of the companies bore the Confederate flag at its head.

How long will it be until some such public recognition as this will be given to the gallant services of the robber and murderer, Champ Ferguson, or the infamous Wize, who starved and shot Union prisoners at Andersonville?

First official returns of the 8th Kentucky district, elect Adams, Democrat, and Finley, Republican, by seventeen votes.